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The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKET.

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WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.
☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton.
e 2-tf 18

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MATTHEWS & STECALL, Proprietors.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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This old and well-known Hotel has been thoroughly
REFITED AND REFURNISHED.
And every comfort added that will ensure the pleasure of its guests. The table supplied with the best the market affords, and waited on by attentive servants.

Granger's Hotel.
(FORMERLY GRISWORLD'S)
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All Rail Roads centering at and passing this point, have their Ticket Offices in this Hotel.
Passengers going South, East and West, dine at this Hotel.
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13-4m.

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GENTIAN BITTERS.
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A sure, safe, and reliable preventative and cure for all Malarial diseases requiring a general tonic impression.
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I HAVE just received from New York and Charleston, a very large and desirable stock of GOODS, consisting of
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A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE GROCERIES embracing,
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SALT,
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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS,
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PUTTY,
and everything in fact usually kept in a first class Retail Store, all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.
My friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as I feel confident that I can and will sell them
GOOD GOODS
as low as they can be bought in Charlotte or elsewhere for Cash or Country Produce.
J. M. CRATON.
june3-19-tf

NEW GOODS.
Messrs. JONES & BRYAN.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE still receiving, a large and handsome stock of all kinds of
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which they propose to sell at the lowest Cash prices, or for any and all kinds of Produce at the highest market prices.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JONES & BRYAN.
mch25tf

NEW STORE!!
New Goods!!
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he has just received and has for sale a well assorted stock of
SUMMER GOODS,
which he offers at the most reasonable prices for Cash or Country Produce.
My stock of Goods consists of almost everything usually kept in a retail store, and when you want anything in my line of business do not fail to give me a call before going elsewhere. JAS. A MILLER.
june 24 tf.

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&c,
which he is offering at remarkably low prices for Cash or Country Produce. Call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
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10,000 Good seasoned White Oak Spokes, for two horse Wagons. Apply immediately to
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WINDOW GLASS of all sizes just received at J. W. CLARKE'S
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CONFECTIONERIES, Candies, Lemons, &c. at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
june 24tf.

Ladies Dress Goods.
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A GOOD ARTICLE of PUTTY. at J. W. CLARKE'S.
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WANTED.—**1000 lbs.** of Cotton and Linen Rags for which the market price will be given. at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
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Factory Yarn.
A GOOD article of Factory Yarn for sale at J. M. CRATON'S
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Coffee, Coffee.
LOVERS of Good Coffee would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. JONES & BRYAN
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QUEENSWARE, Glassware and Crockery Ware for sale at
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J. B. CARPENTER & CO., intend keeping the best Workmen and good material for the manufacture of all work in their line of business. 13-tf.

PERFUMERY, Toilet Soaps, &c., for sale by JONES & BRYAN.
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A LARGE assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods of every variety for sale by
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TOILET SOAPS, Perfumeries, Extracts and other Notions, for sale cheap, at
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LADIES DRESS GOODS. Calicoes 12½ cents per yard; best quality of American Prints for 20 cents per yard, Delanes, Alpacas, Merinos, Cassimeres, Ginghams, Berreges, Linseys, Denims, Corset Jeans, &c., &c., for sale by JAS. A. MILLER.
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HOOP SKIRTS, and everything else the Ladies want, for sale by
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SHIRTINS, Drillings, Flannels of all qualities, for sale at J. W. CLARKE'S
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ALL kinds of Gentleman's Dress Goods, for sale by JONES & BRYAN
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BEST CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO for sale at
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BOOTS and Shoes of the best Calf Skin for sale cheap by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24.

MR. ELIAS ALBRIGHT, one of the best workmen in wood, will always be found ready to accommodate his friends, at the shop of J. B. CARPENTER & CO.
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TINWARE, consisting of Pitchers, Buckets, Dish Pans, Pie Pans, Coffee Pots, Candle Moulds, &c., &c., for sale cheap by
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FANCY ARTICLES to please your wives and babies, at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
june 24tf.

BOOTS and Shoes of all kinds and prices to suit customers, for sale by
mch25tf JONES & BRYAN.

CANDIES, Raisins Oranges, Cheese, Soda Crackers, &c., for sale by
june 24tf J. W. CLARKE.

CIGARS. If you want a good cigar do not fail to call at JAS. A. MILLER'S
june 24tf.

Blacksmithing.
WE have secured the services of W Tobias Morris in our Blacksmith Shop, who knows what to do with iron.
13-tf.] J. B. CARPENTER & CO

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds and at highest market prices taken in exchange for Goods by J. W. CLARKE.
june 24tf

HATS for Ladies, Gentlemen or Children, for sale by JAS. A. MILLER.
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HATS and Caps, of the latest Styles, for sale by JONES & BRYAN.
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A WELL selected assortment of all kinds of Notions and Fancy Goods just received and for sale by J. W. CLARKE.
june 24tf

HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, &c., at
june 24tf. JAS. A. MILLER'S.

FANCY ARTICLES, of all descriptions, for sale cheap for cash by,
june 24tf. J. W. CLARKE

COTTON YARN. A quantity of the best article of Cotton Yarn, of all numbers just received from the Factory, for sale by
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COFFEE, Sugar, Salt, Bacon, Flour, Soda, &c., cheap at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
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ROCK ISLAND JEANS at 50 cents per yard. Best quality of Rock Island Jeans for $1 25 per yard, for sale by
june 24tf J. W. CLARKE.

CARPENTERS TOOLS, consisting of Planes, Braces and Bits, Squares, Hammers, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, &c., for sale cheap by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24tf.

Wanted.
1000 LBS. BITTER ROOT,
1000 lbs of Butterfly Root.
1000 lbs. Percoon Root.
1000 lbs May Apple.
by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24tf

WANTED.
1000 lbs. Bitter Root,
1000 lbs. May Apple,
1000 lbs. Percoon Root,
1000 lbs. Butterfly Root,
at JONES & BRYAN'S.
June 24-tf.

For Sale.
2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new; one second-hand.
We will exchange them for Corn or Greenbacks at fair rates. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
42 - tf.

POETRY.

THE CREATION.

BY MRS. C. F. ALEXANDER.

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all.

Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings,
He made their glowing colors,
He made their tiny wings.

The rich man in his castle,
The poor man at his gate,
God made them high or lowly,
And ordered their estate.

The purple-headed mountain,
The river running by,
The sunset and the morning,
The brightness of the sky.

The cold wind in the winter,
The pleasant summer sun,
The ripe fruit in the garden,
He made them every one.

The tall trees in the greenwood,
The meadows where we play,
The rushes by the water,
We gather every day;

He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell
How great the God Almighty,
Who has made all things well.

TRUE HEROISM.

BY GRANT P. ROBINSON.

Let others write of battles fought
On bloody, ghastly fields,
Where honor greets the man who wins,
And death the man who yields;
But I will write of him who fights
And vanquishes his sins,
Who struggles on through weary years,
Against himself, and wins.

He is a hero staunch and brave
Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passion base and low;
Who stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted and undismayed—
The bravest men who drew a sword
In foray or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn
Or muscle to o'ercome
An enemy who marches not
With banner, plume and drum—
A foe forever lurking nigh
With silent, stealthy tread,
Forever near your board by day,
At night beside your bed.

All honor, then, to that brave heart,
Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with his baser part—
Who conquers and is free,
He may not wear a hero's crown,
Or fill a hero's grave;
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

Josh Billings in the Editor's Chair.

HIS ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Fred—You ain't obliged to ask a gal's mother if you ma go home with her from a partee; get the gal's endorsement, and go in: it is proper enough to ask her to take yure arms, but you hain't got no rite to put yure arm around her waist, unless yu meet a bear on the rode, and then you ar bound to take yure arm away just as soon as the bear gets safely by.

Whip—Yu are rite; mules lives to a loola agee; I've known them myself to live one hundred years and not half tri. Yu are also rite about their being surefooted; I've known them to kick a boy twice in a second, ten feet oph.

Gertrude—Yu're inquiry stumps me.—The more I think on it the more I can't tell. As near as I can rekolek now I think I don't know. Much mite be said both ways, and neither way be rite. Upon the whole, I rather think I would, or I wouldent, just as I thought best or otherwise.

Plutark—Yu're mistaken; the shakers don't marry. If young Shakers fall in luv tha are sot to wedding onions and that kure them forthwithly. I kant tell you how much it dus kost to jine the Shakers, but I believe the expenze used to be, inkluding having yure hair cut and larning how to danse about $65.

Sportsman—Yure inquiry is not egzactly in mi line but I haste to repli as follers, to-wit; The rite length to cut oph a dog's tail has never set been diskovered, but it is undoubtedly somewhere back ov his ears, provided you get the dog's consent. N. B.—It ain't absolutely necessary the dog's consent should be in writeing.

A Wedding Over a Corpse.

A wedding under extraordinary circumstances was celebrated in Poughkeepsie on Wednesday. The couple move in fashionable circles, and the event is the topic of conversation. On Tuesday the father of the bride-groom, a wealthy and respected citizen of Poughkeepsie, died, was duly shrouded in the garments of death, the body was inclosed in a rich and costly coffin, the whole being placed in the parlor. On Wednesday at noon, the old man's son led his affianced bride into the room where lay the body of the deceased parent, the bridal party walking solemnly up to the coffin, and cover of the face of the corpse was removed. The Rev. Mr. Hageman, of the Second Reformed Church, then, amid breathless silence and by the open coffin, joined the young couple in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bridegroom when asked why he was married in such a manner, replied that the spirit of his father hovered about him, telling him to get married there and then. *N. Y. Sun.*

Mr. George Peabody has supplemented his already unprecedented bounty to the meritorious cause of Southern Education by a further princely gift of *One Million Dollars* in solid interest bearing securities. He has honored his country in blessing the needy of either hemisphere. May we not hope that many will be warmed and moved by his noble example?

How to Obtain a Home.

It was a dreary November night, the rain had been falling all day, and I was thoroughly and inwardly disconsolate, when my little wife met me at the door.

"Why, Will, what has caused you to be so late?" said she; "the tea has been steeped this half hour, and I really began to fear that some one had taken a fancy to your watch, and caused you an unpleasant delay."

This remark was made with reference to an ancient time-keeper which I carried—a huge watch which had belonged to my grandfather My wife was always predicting that some gentlemanly footpad would seek to possess himself of this valuable, if I was not more careful about exhibiting it.—The truth was she was sorry in her heart that I could not afford a better one, and so she took this method to banter me.

We sat down to tea that night in our cozy little back parlor, beside a cozy grate fire, and the fragrant and stimulating Oolong, and my wife's cheery talk, soon caused me to forget my long walk, and the drenching rain, and the unpleasant incidents of the day.

"Do you know, my dear," said I, breaking open a white creamy biscuit the while, and laying on a slice of yellow butter, "do you know I had some very serious thought on my way home to-night?"

"Oh, no doubt you did," said she, "you thought perhaps in a fit of mental abstraction, thinking how much you made on the last "corner," in speculation."

All this was decidedly naughty.—You see I had managed to save a thousand dollars, and a friend knew it, and he also knew of a nice "corner" on wheat, and the half of my humble pile he said was sufficient seed for a rich harvest on such a "corner" as was preparing. Well, I invested, partly to please my friend, and a good deal to please myself, to make a little money quick, and the result was the following: night—Will Aitken minus five hundred dollars.

"No," said I, "nothing of the kind. I was thinking how hard it is to be poor. How hard to toil on year after year and just barely making a living.—Here we live in a rented house. We have paid out in rent for this little cottag three times its first cost. A man ought to own the house he lives in, if it be but a shed. I have never seen the time when I could spend money for a house. When fortunate in a speculation, I have let my funds slip through my fingers, I don't know how, and my regular salary is only sufficient for our yearly expenses."

"Do you mean to say," said she, looking at me archly over her cup, that you would willingly compel the wife of your bosom to live in a smaller and cheaper structure than this? Do you really?"

"No, no," said I, "and, indeed, if I were to think of building a cheap cottage, where is the money to come from?" and then I groaned audibly over the aforesaid "corner."

"Well," said she, "I am glad you are still a devoted husband, not disposed in the least to play the tyrant; but would it not be well, now that we are on this subject, to see if there is not some way open to liberty? For my part, I would like to walk over a patch of ground which we could call our own. Do you know," said she, "that I have never cared anything about flowers here. It is not because I am not fond of flowers, as you well know, but it seems so ridiculous to be cultivating flowers on rented ground. How I would like to be mistress of a little yard, and then the flowers would be my own."

The fact is my wife had been always talking after this manner. She wanted me to build a house, even though it had but one room. And so I answered her: "Yes, yes, but where is the money to come from?" and again I thought of the "corner."

"Well," said she, "this is the first time that you ever seemed to see eye to eye with me as to 'love in a cottage.' When the thousand dollars were in the bank, you insisted that we had not enough; now that the halt is gone, I say that we still have enough to begin with and my feeling is "strike for your altars and your fires."

By this time we were through tea, and taking a cigar from off the mantel, I sat down in my easy chair, leaned back, took too or three whiffs of smoke and said to her: "My dear, will you be kind enough to inform me how I shall go to work to build a house for five hundred dollars?"

In the mean time she had drawn a stool to my feet, and was sitting looking up at me, her rosy and lustrous face beautiful as the gas-light. It had been difficult from the first for me to withstand that face. I believe I had never yet refused any request of hers save to abandon my cigars and build a cottage and now I felt my time had come, and so I pulled away at my seed Havana with uncommon zest.

"Now, Will," said she, "listen.—I hear there are lots for sale in G——, great large lots on long time, at three hundred dollars each. It is only six miles out by rail, and property they say is rising in value there every year. My plan is this: Go down and buy a lot now, and get ready to build in the spring."

"Yes," said I, "but you forgot the money."

"Stop," said she, pulling with her tiny hand at my beard, "you pay down for your lot $100 and have nothing more to pay for two years. We shall be able to replace the money by spring and have $500 to begin our house with. We can build a cozy place large enough for you and me for $1,000.

"Yes," said I, knocking the ashes from my cigar, but where is the remaining $500 to come from?"

"Look here," said she. "We now pay here $300 for rent, do we not? This a nount, at least, we shall save in the new house. You can readily borrow on the security you will have the remaining $500, and by a little economy we shall be out of debt in fifteen months from March next, save the $200 on the lot."

"Yes, yes," said I, "and such a house as we shall have—oh, dear!"

Well, I was influenced by my good little wife. We went down one sunshiny day and looked at the lots, closed the bargain, and in the spring our house was commenced and ready for occupancy before the first of May. It was not so large a cottage as the one we had left; there was no gas, and I had myself helped to dig a well; but somehow there was a strange exhileration of feeling on getting settled in our new abode. The affair, too, had cost more than we anticipated by $200, so that we were in debt on the house alone $700 on moving in. I felt quite uneasy over this debt the first night.—This feeling quickly passed off, and as we began to put out trees, make a garden, and prepare for a family of chickens, our estate seemed so immense that the debt thereon was trifling.

I cannot stop to tell you of the joy of that summer. Away from the roar and dust of the city; among large trees, and growing shrubs and flowers, our moonlight nights were blissful, and the little cottage was a palace. Two years passed, and so much cheaper had we found it living in this style, we had not only paid the debt on the house, but on the lot also. We wanted to remain there and never leave it. But we could not. Property had advanced in price to such an extent that half of our lot brought $5,000. This I put into business, and on this venture fortune smiled. We stayed another year in the little cottage, sold it, and built a large and elegant house out of the proceeds of our first investment. Years have passed since then. I own a number of houses, and have been successful in trade, and now occupy a marble front on Michigan avenue; but we have never been happier than when living in the thousand dollar cottage and my little wife's advice was the foundation of our fortune.—*Chicago Journal.*

The Result of Application.

Seek to acquire the power of continuous application without which you can not expect success. If you do this, you will be able to perceive the distance which it creates between you and those who have not such habits. You will not count yourself, nor will they count you, as one of them. Thus you will find yourself emerging into the higher regions of intellectual and earnest men—men who are capable of making a place for themselves, instead of standing idly gaping, desiring a place without the power to command it. Keep on striving to accomplish more and more every day, and thus enlarge constantly the range of your intellectual ability. If you learn to do as much work in one day as you used to do two or three days, you are as good as two or three such men as you formerly were, boiled down it one.

An editor and his wife were out walking in the bright moonlight, one evening. Like all editor's wives, she was of an exceedingly poetic nature, and said to her mate: "Notice that moon; how bright, calm and beautiful!" "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, 'for anything less than our usual rates, five cents a line for each and every insertion.'

☞ A little boy and girl had been cautioned never to take the rest-egg when gathering the eggs; but one evening the girl reached the nest first, seized an egg, and started for the house. Her disappointed brother followed crying, "Mother! mother! Susy she's been and got the egg the old hen measures by!"

The First Prayer in Congress.

In Thatcher's Military *Journal*, under the date of December, 1777, is found a note containing the identical "first prayer in Congress," made by the Rev. Jacob Duchh, a gentleman of great eloquence. Here it is, an historical curiosity:

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings, and the Lord of lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires and governments! look down in mercy we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the oppressor and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee. To Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee they look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone can give. Take them, therefore Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care.

Give them wisdom in council and valor in the field. Defeat the malicious designs of our adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause, and if they still persist in sanguinary purpose, Oh, let the voice of Thine own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be Thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly. Enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scenes of blood may be speedily closed, and order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish among Thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and vigor of their minds, shower down upon them and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merit of Jesus Christ, Thy Son our Savior. Amen.

A Story with a Moral.

A Connecticut exchange tells the following of a boy, who was sent from Groton, Conn., to New London one day last summer with a bag of green corn. The boy was gone all day, and returned with the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor saying:

There is your corn, go and sell it, I can't.

Sold any?

No. I've been all over London and nobody said anything concerning green corn Two or three fellows speed me what I had in my bag, and I told them it was none of their business what it was!

The boy is not unlike hundreds of merchants' who will promptly call him a fool for not telling what he had to sell. They are actually doing the same thing on a much larger scale than did the boy, by not advertising their business.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money.—Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands even without a pocket, are rich. A man born with a sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and lands. It is better than a land estate to have had the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exists among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much good to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to begin with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow, a timid, care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

Successful Men.

Amos Lawrence said, when asked for advice; "Young men, base all your actions upon a principle of right, preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost." A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, says: "No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application." Rothschilds ascribed success to the following rules: "Be an off-handed man; make a large matter once. Never have anything to do with an unlucky man or plan. Be cautious and bold." Edward Everett said; "The world estimates men by their success in life, and success is, by general consent, evidence of superiority." The Bible says: "Seest thou a man diligent in business? He stands before kings; yes, he shall not stand before mean men." Franklin quotes and verified this.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we want; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants: if they be real wants they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

☞ Noah built his ark with gopher wood, but how far he had to go for wood to build with, the Scriptures do not inform us.

Terrible Accident near Wilmington—Boiler Explosion two men Drowned.

A party of about 25 young men had been on an excursion last Monday to the Black Fish Banks in the steamer Brandt, and while returning, and within five miles of Wilmington a small piece of the steam dome, about 14x2 inches, blew out into the smoke-stack, carried away the damper in to the chimney and filled the boat with the hot steam. Two young men, Mears and Arey, sprung overboard, at the same time, knocking Eilers into the water with them.

An excursion of colored people, a mile or two behind, seeing the accident, hastened as fast as possible to the spot lowered a boat and rescued Aery and Eiler, just as they were about to give up, Mr. Mears sunk before aid could reach him. A young man named Gellican has since died from the effects of his scalds. The Wilmington papers speak in high terms of the colored men who did all in their power to rescue all the drowning men.—*Newbern Times.*

Clean the Cellar.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "Diptheria, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and many others most serious illnesses, have their origin in cellars both in city and country; and we can do our readers no greater service than to urge them to see that at all times they are in a dry, sweet, wholesome condition. Why should farmers and farmers' families, living in the country away from the pestilential vapors of the cities, be so subject to attacks of malignant diseases? There is a reason for it, and we can point it out.—They arise from the indifference manifested so the observance of hygienic rules and the violation of sanitary laws. Cleanliness is essential to health, and it is just as necessary in the country as in the city. A family living over a foul cellar is more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illness than a city family living in its polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be. With plenty of pure air, water, and exercise, the evil may [illegible] ought to be kept at bay, and he would be better if an observance of certain hygienic conditions were maintained. Bad conditioned cellars, small, close sleeping rooms, stoves—these are all agents of evil, and are fast making the homes of farmers almost as unhealthy as those of the dwellers in cities. Are not these suggestions worthy of consideration?"

An Elephant Rampant.

The elephant Romeo, who paid our city a visit on Saturday, and who has won quite a reputation for cutting up, started a sensation yesterday morning, which for sometime bid very fair to be lively. It seems that when the train was coming into the city on Friday morning some thoughtless boy threw a stone at the baby elephant hurting it. Romeo was full of wrath and started for the crowd of boys with the evident determination of stirring them up. The keeper fortunately saw what was up, and succeeded in quieting the monster. Yesterday morning the boy who threw the stone was on the circus grounds, and Romeo by some means discovered him. The huge fellow was full of wrath and started about wildly. He upset stands, threw his trunk about him and bellowed very much like a young tornado. It was evident that he meant mischief, and as soon as he was in earnest would manage to get loose, and then the dickens would be to pay. A rider was sent down town to hunt up Romeo's keeper, and that worthy arrived just as the monster was in a fair way to get loose. The keeper managed by blows and threats to quiet affairs. Meantime the boy who had made the trouble was getting to town as fast as his young legs would carry him. —*Standard.*

She Never Grows Old.

Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her view. When we look at a good woman we never think of her age. She looks as charming as when the roses of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose not faded yet—it never will fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in humble deeds of benevolence.

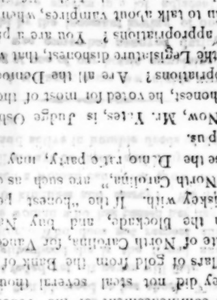
☞ A stranger, some few nights ago, stopping at one of our hotels, complained that he was somewhat annoyed during the night by the incessant lowing of one of the bovine species in a lot adjacent, whereupon "Thad," who was standing close by, and who, by the way, sometimes deals in hyperbole, remarked "that the cow in question did low very well for a beginner, but she could not begin to low like her mother, who on being separated one cold frozen night from her calf, commenced lowing about midnight, and on the following morning he found that the cow's horns had melted and run down to the ground in a little puddle." Whereupon the stranger led the way to the bar and paid "horns" for the crowd.

The Star.

J. E. CARPENTER. M. W. LOGAN.

CARPENTER & LOGAN

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.



The Election.

Keep it in your minds that the first Thursday in August is the election for Township Officers. The every Republican of the 21st District should be at the election for Township and Legislative purposes, and the enemies of our government.

Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has commenced again to sell three millions of gold a week, and buy United States Bonds with the proceeds. His plan is kept up with a large amount of bonds every year, and lessen the public debt and interest.

The honest people of North Carolina do not blame the citizens to action, but blame the executive of the State in the way of appropriations by the Legislature, they will never be that certainly awaits them — immediate restoration and a certain punishment in all its departments. — *Charlotte Democrat.*

Oh, yes! The Democrats are very honest. They did not steal anything from the United States government at the commencement of the rebellion. They did not steal several thousand dollars of North Carolina, for Vance to run the blockade, and buy Yankee cotton! We say a lot a go on. Let the people of other sections and communities be encouraged by the example of North Carolina. Stealing, and buying with the proceeds of our country, are decent things in the South of Democracy.

We are sorry that our limited space will not admit of a more extended description of this Exhibition. We are pleased to see the good work going on and the people interested. The Exhibition will constitute a township court, and will have jurisdiction of all petty offenses occurring in township. In short their duties will be numerous and their responsibilities will be as heavy as upon the officers of the county. It comes necessary, first that we should select good, reliable, honest business men to fill these important positions, second, that these men should be true and *tried* Union Republicans. Men who love the union of our fathers and preserve the FLAG of our country; and last, though not least, it becomes the duty of every lover of the Union, to put his shoulder to the wheel, and bend his whole energies to secure the election of these men. Let us all work together for the common good of our country, and let no man stand back and be idle, if he has one spark of love for liberty and the Union. Consider well the consequences, if the Rebels get the control of the township offices. Remember their rule from 1860 to 1865, and then work, and vote them out of office, *work, vote and work and vote* and hope to cross the river as one, "One all or all one Republican township will be a 12,000 majority for the Democratic ticket."

Democratic Township.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Township Commissioners for Township No. 12, in this township on next Saturday the 11th inst., will proceed to examine the Bonds of the several Township officers. Let every Democrat in the township be present at the time and place of meeting, as this is a important matter. This list of Democratic officers to be examined, are as follows:

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Road Overseers, Judges of Election, Registers and Poll Holders.

By order of the Board.

Jno. D. A. Jenkins:

Sir: I wish you to publish the following letter in the Democratic Journal, under the head of Communication.

Yours truly,

Jno. D. A. Jenkins.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., and in reply would say that I am not a candidate for the Legislature, but have been solicited by many of my friends to run for the office of Register of Deeds, and have consented to do so, and will be pleased to receive the support of the Democratic party.

Very Respectfully

MARTIN WALKER, Sr.

of Timberford County.

July 12th 1869.

Democratic Meeting.

Democratic Meeting will be held at Timberford Court House, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention, to be held at Timberford, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Township officers, to be voted for at the August election, 1869.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Jno. D. A. Jenkins, Chairman.

July 12th,

Rutherford Star.

A. D'K. WALLACE, LOCAL EDITOR.

Best Advertising Medium in Western North Carolina.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

LOCAL AND STATE.

The weather continues dry and intensely hot. The mercury ranging from 90 to 100 degrees and upwards.

Raving Jake has got a new sign—Vegetation—stuck up on the front of his Office. Too late, my friend. You are known by that other name now.

Somebody says that that young man who sat so close to a fair young lady last Sunday, at Church had better attend to his own affairs.

There are two classes that catch at straws—drowning men and lovers of colliers and jute.

Pike, of the *Standard*, belongs to the latter class.

We learn that a man named Gibbs was stabbed and seriously injured, at Bridgetown, last Friday night, by Edward Howard and another man whose name we did not learn. The cause of the affray is not known.

The Weather.

We are very dry in this part of the mineral vineyard. A good rain would do a great deal of good. The corn is withering and the gardens are baking up. We're no dry like Pike. He can wet his whistle any time.

Republican Meeting.

Mr. J. M. Justice and other Republican speakers are expected to be present and address their fellow citizens at J. C. Koster's Store on Friday the 23d July; at Green Hill Saturday 24th July.

Mr. Guthrie, whose *New Store*, is attracting all the attention now, is really selling good *very* cheap. We have examined his stock for ourselves and find his goods really very cheap. Don't forget to call on him and if he does not suit you, you cannot be suited anywhere.

A serious affray took place, a day or two since near The Pigs, between Doctors Miller and M. Hamilton, both colored, in which Miller received a dangerous wound from a Scythe in the hands of his antagonist, and is yet in a critical condition.—Hamilton made his escape.

Last week Mr. William Kuykendall, a citizen of this County, was dangerously, if not fatally injured by falling from a precipice in McDowell County, N. C. The fall is supposed to have been accidental, though it is rumored a man named Riddle, who was with him at the time, is suspected of foul play.

A New Paper.

The North Carolinian is the name of a new paper just started at Elizabeth City. It is republican in principle, Edited by Paleman John. The paper presents a neat appearance, and bears the mark of ability. We wish it much success and place it on our exchange list with pleasure.

Terms $2 per year, in advance.

The Carolina Farmer.

We have on our table the July number of this very valuable agricultural periodical. It is replete with interesting reading matter both original and selected, as well as many useful receipts &c. that are calculated to be of invaluable service to our farmers.

A STRANGE DEATH.—Mrs. St[illegible]hens, mother of J. W. Stephens of Yancyville, our Senator in the Legislature, says the Milton *Chronicle*, was found in her room Wednesday evening of last week, a lifeless corpse with her throat cut, apparently by falling with her neck on an earthen bowl, a rimmed vessel, that broke in two pieces and cut her throat—severing the jugular vein as if cut by a knife and breaking her neck bone. Mr. Stephens was absent at the time.

Union Township Nominations.

The citizens of Union Township No. 3, met according to appointment at Shiloh meeting house on Saturday July 10th 1869, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Town ship officers.

On motion Geo. Suttle was called to the chair and W. A. Blanton requested to act as Secretary.

The following nominations were made: for Magistrate, E. C. Hardaback and James Wood; for Clerk, Joseph Wilkie; for Constable, P. G. Morrow; for School Committee, W. A. Blanton and Martin Champion, Sr.

Order that publication be made in the Rutherford *Star* and Western *Vindicator*.

GEO. SUTTLE Chairman.
W. A. BLANTON Secty.

The contracts for the "heavy" work, on the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R., including six tunnels, has been let to contractors who are claimed to be men of energy and responsibility.

Bitten to Death.

Last week two colored women, living in the neighborhood of Goose Creek Bridge, went out to pick huckleberries, and while engaged in so doing one of them was struck in the breast by a large rattlesnake. Death caused almost immediately, and so rapid did mortification ensue that it was found necessary to bury her on the spot.—*Charlotte Times.*

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1868-'69.

[No. 136.]

An act to amend Chapter Forty of Revised Code.

(Passed April 8th, 1869.)

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That chapter forty of revised code be amended by adding the following:

Sec. 2. Any proprietor in fee of swamp lands, which cannot be drained except by cutting a canal through the lands of another or other proprietors in fee situated at a lower level, and which would be materially benefited by the cutting of such canal, who cannot obtain such canal on the terms on which it is by this act allowed, may apply to the Superior Court of the county in which any of the lands through which the canal will pass may lie, as is prescribed in other cases of special proceedings.

Sec. 3. On the establishment by the plaintiff of his allegations, the court shall appoint three persons, (unless the parties shall agree on some one person), who having been duly sworn, shall examine the premises and report to the court:

1. Whether the lands of the plaintiff can be conveniently drained, otherwise than through those it seeks often upon;

2. Though the lands of what persons a canal, to drain the lands of the plaintiff, should properly pass, considering the interests of all concerned;

3. A description of the several pieces of lands through which the canal would pass and the pieces and parts of such portions of such pieces of lands as would be benefited by it; and the reasons for arriving at the conclusions as to the benefits;

4. The route and plan of the canal including its breadth, depth and slope as nearly as the can be calculated with all the particulars necessary for calculating its costs;

5. The probable cost of the canal and of a road on its bank and of such other works, if any, may be necessary for its profitable use;

6. The proportion of the benefit (after deduction of all damages), which each proprietor would receive by the proposed canal as based on the basis and in which each ought, in equity and justice, to pay toward their construction, and permanent support.

7. With their report, they shall return a map explaining, as accurately as may be, the various matters required to be stated in their report.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioners may employ a Surveyor to prepare the map required to accompany their report.

Sec. 5. If it appear that the lands on the lower level will be increased in value, twenty-five per cent, or upwards, by the proposed improvement, within one year after the completion thereof, and that the costs of making such improvement will not exceed three-fourths of the present estimated value of the land to be benefited, and that the proprietors of at least one-half in value of the land to be effected, consent to the improvement, the court may confirm such report, either in full or with such modifications therein as shall be just and equitable.

Sec. 6. Upon a final judication, confirming the report, the proprietors of the several pieces of land adjudged to be benefited by the improvement, shall be declared incorporated when the capital stock shall not exceed the estimated cost of the improvements, and in which the several owners of the land adjudged to be benefited, shall be corporators, holding shares of stock in the proportions in which they are adjudged liable of the expense of working, and keeping up the improvement.

Sec. 7. The person assessed to pay the highest sum shall be President of the Company, until another shall be elected; he shall, in case of his refusal or an unreasonable delay, any other stockholder may call a meeting of the corporators. The corporators shall choose a corporate name, elect a President, and such other officers as may be necessary, and make all by laws and regulations not contrary to law, which may be necessary or proper for effecting the purposes of the corporation; they shall fix the number of shares of stock, and assign to each proprietor his proper number; they shall assess the sum which shall be payable for each proprietor, and to ascertain the time and mode of payment every meeting each proprietor shall vote once for each share owned by him.

Sec. 8. The ownership of the shares of stock is indissolubly annexed to the ownership of the pieces of land adjudged to be benefited by the improvement; and such shares, or a part the reof proportionate to the area of such land that may descend or be conveyed, for any longer time than the owner shall, upon such decent or conveyance, descend and pass with the land, even although such shares be not mentioned in the deed of conveyance, and although the grantee be forbidden by such deed so that every owner of said land in possession, except tenant for a term of years not exceeding three, and every owner in reversion or remainder, from time to time exceeding his ownership be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a corporator. Every attempted sale of shares otherwise than as annexed to the land shall be void.

Sec. 9. Every corporator shall be bound to obey the lawful by-laws of the Company, and pay all dues lawfully assessed on him; Provided, He shall in no case pay over his proportion of the expenses as fixed by this act; and such dues may be collected in the corporate name in any court having jurisdiction; and every assessment duly registered in the county where the land to be affected lies, shall be a lien on the lands of the debtor which are encumbered with the corporation from the date of such registration.

Sec. 10. Every corporator paying his assessments, without fraud, shall be the master of his shares, shall be entitled to full and free use of a side and for draining and navigation of the road for passage and transportation. By-laws may be made to regulate these rights, but not so as to produce an inequality.

Sec. 11. If any proprietor whose lands are adjudged to be benefited by a canal shall, after notice, neglect or refuse to sell against him during his minority, or within twelve months thereafter, to enforce payment of any assessment, and he may, at any time within such twelve months, apply to have any order, judgment or decree in favor against him, made as to him. In the case of the minority, guardian shall, during the minority, and the twelve months thereafter, pay the sum assessed on him, the sheriff levy it of the rights and privileges of a corporator to be exercised through his guardian. If the infant shall refuse to have any such rights, but if he do not, then the judgment of the court creating the corporation shall have no force as to him, and the land shall be bound by the full lien of the assessment, and the liability of the assessment during his minority, but not after, but such assessment shall not affect the rights of purchasers for value without notice.

Sec. 12. If any proprietor's land shall be damaged by any improvement proposed, the commissioners appointed under section three of this act shall so report, and he shall be entitled to become associated with the corporation in proportion to the benefit to them respectively; but, in estimating such damage, the benefit shall be deducted, and such proprietor shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a corporation as respects the use of the improvement, but shall not be entitled to a vote, or be bound for the assessment.

Sec. 13. If, from any cause, the canal or other improvement shall become, or shall prove to be valueless, any corporator may apply as is provided in other cases of special proceedings, and the court may dissolve the corporation created in connection therewith in whole or in part.

Sec. 14. In all the proceedings under this act, the cost shall be in the discretion of the court.

Ratified the 10 day of April, A. D. 1869.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, in every Town and Village, to sell what every lady will purchase at sight. Address Miss WILLIAMS, 139 Fulton St., N. Y. [may 13-1y

A FORTUNE IN ANY STATE.—Rights for Sale—New patent article for every female. Sample $2. Address INVENTOR, P. O. Box 2428, New York. july 15-1t.

FOR LADIES ONLY.—For an article having remarkable sale, address Mrs. MORGAN, 130 Fulton street, New York. july 15-1t.

Ladies Dress Goods.

MUSLINS, CALICOES, PRINTS, BEREGE LAINES, Grenadines, Poplins, &c., for sale by JONES & BRYAN. mch 26tf

A GOOD ARTICLE of PUTTY, at J. W. CLARKE'S. June 24tf

WANTED, 1000 lbs. of Cotton and Linen Rags for which the market price will be given by JAS. A. MILLER'S June 24tf

Factory Yarn.

A GOOD article of Factory Yarn for sale at J. M. CRAYTON'S mch 25tf

Coffee, Coffee.

LOVERS of Good Coffee would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. JONES & BRYAN mch 25tf

CUTLERY, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c., at J. W. CLARKE'S. June 24tf

GREENSWARE, Glassware and Crockery Ware for sale at JAS. A. MILLER'S June 24tf

J. B. CARPENTER & CO. intend keeping the best Workmen and good material for the manufacture of all work in their line of business. 13-tf.

PERFUMERY, Toilet Soaps, &c., for sale by JONES & BRYAN. mch 25tf

GOOD RIO COFFEE for sale by J. W. CLARKE. June 24tf

HARDWARE, Cutlery, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c., for sale by JAS. A. MILLER June 24tf.

Notions and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods of every variety for sale by JONES & BRYAN. mch 25tf

TOILET SOAPS, Perfumeries, Extracts and other Notions for sale cheap, at J. W. CLARKE'S. June 24tf.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. Calicoes 12½ cents per yard; best quality of American Prints for 20 cents per yard. Delanes, Alpacas, Merinos, Cassimeres, Ginghams, Berages, Linseys, Denims, Corset Jeans, &c., &c., for sale by JAS. A. MILLER. June 24tf.

RAILROAD CARTS manufactured by J. B. CARPENTER & CO. 13-tf.

HOOP SKIRTS, and everything else the Ladies want, for sale by JONES & BRYAN. mch 25tf

SHIRTINS, Drillings, Flannels of all qualities, for sale at J. W. CLARKE'S June 24tf.

DRUGS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, &c., &c., for sale by JAS. A. MILLER. June 24tf

ALL kinds of Gentleman's Dress Goods, for sale by JONES & BRYAN mch 25tf

BEST CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO for sale at J. W. CLARKE'S. June 24tf.

HOES and Axes of the best Cast Steel for sale cheap by JAS. A. MILLER. June 24.

MR. ELIAS ALBRIGHT, one of the best workmen in wood, will always be found ready to accommodate his friends, at the shop of J. B. CARPENTER & CO. 13-tf

EARTHENWARE, consisting of Pitchers, Buckets, Dish Pans, Pie Pans, Coffee Pots, Camille Moulds, &c., &c., for sale cheap by. June 24tf J. W. CLARKE.

FANCY ARTICLES to please your wives and babies, at JAS. A. MILLER'S June 24tf.

BOOTS and Shoes of all kinds and prices to suit customers, for sale by JONES & BRYAN. mch 25tf

CANDIES, Raisins Oranges, Cheese, Soda Crackers, &c., for sale by J. W. CLARKE. June 24tf

CIGARS. If you want a good cigar do not fail to call at JAS. A. MILLER'S June 24tf.

Blacksmithing.

WE have secured the services of W. Tobias Morris in our Blacksmith Shop, who knows what to do with iron. 13-tf J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds and at highest market prices taken in exchange for Goods by J. W. CLARKE. June 24tf

HATS for Ladies, Gentlemen or Children, for sale by JAS. A. MILLER. June 24tf.

HATS and Caps, of the latest styles, for sale by JONES & BRYAN. mch 25tf

A WELL selected assortment of all kinds of Notions and Fancy Goods just received and for sale by J. W. CLARKE. June 24tf

HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, &c., at JAS. A. MILLER'S June 24tf.

FANCY ARTICLES, of all descriptions, for sale cheap for cash by. J. W. CLARKE

COTTON YARN. A quantity of the best number of Cotton Yarn, of all numbers just received from the Factory, for sale by JAS. A. MILLER. June 24tf.

REPAIRING in Wood and Iron done on the lowest rates by J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

GENTLEMENS DRESS GOODS of all styles and qualities for sale at low prices at J. W. CLARKE'S June 24tf

COPPER, Sugar, Salt, Bacon, Flour, Soda, &c., cheap at JAS. A. MILLER'S. June 24tf

DR. GODDIN'S COMPOUND

GENTIAN BITTERS.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion Colic, Sick Stomach, Prostitis Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

A UNIVERSAL TONIC.

A sure, safe, and reliable preventative and cure for all Malarial diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by Dr. N. A. H. GODDIN and for sale everywhere.

JAMES T. WIGGINS
Successor to J. H. Baker & Co.) Proprietary Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines Norfolk, Virginia. [m.&co.] 13-1y

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE'S COLUMN

KOSKOO.

THE MOST

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

IN

MODERN PHARMACY.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF

KOSKOO,

FOR THE CURE OF

OBSTINATE & LONG-STANDING

OR

CHRONIC DISEASES

OF THE

BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS,

NERVOUS SYSTEM, &C.,

SUCH AS

Scrofula, and *all Scrofulous, Eruptive, Cutaneous, Mercurial*, and *Syphilitic* affections, *Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Old Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum*; also, *Chronic Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Gleet, Gravel* and all diseases arising from IMPURITIES or POVERTY of the Blood, TORPIDITY of the Liver, DISEASES of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs, Debility of the Nervous System.

The *great superiority* of this medicine *over all others* is, that it *thoroughly eradicates all* HUMORS and TAINTS, and at the same time *changes the stomache* and *Liver* to an *active*, HEALTHY STATE, *invigorates the Nervous System, renews vitality*, and *can be relied on* as a *safe, pleasant*, and *positive remedy*.

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This preparation is prepared by an educated experienced, and WELL-KNOWN Physician and Chemist, who has thoroughly tested it in a large practice. It is, therefore, submitted to the public with *full confidence* that its *great merit will cause it to have a popularity* UNEQUALED *in the history of Medical Preparations.*

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Norfolk, Va.

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july 8.6m.

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ONLY ONE DOLLAR

$10 Per Day Guaranteed

Agents Wanted for the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes the Lock Stitch alike on both sides, and is equal to any Machine in the world. Price $25. Warranted for 3 years. Address Parker, Gore & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Also a full supply of Confectionaries, which he will sell cheap for cash or barter.

He asks a call from those visiting Spartanburg. july 8-1m

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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Agents Wanted.

Ladies or Gentlemen are offered liberal inducements to act as agents, and an opportunity to earn from $5 to $10 per day. No capital necessary. Enclose stamp and address RUSS & CO., 95 Liberty Street, New York. july 8-1y

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LIFE PRESERVATOR.

Or Rejuvenating Elixir,

For the speedy cure of that terrible malady which undermines and destroys from a morbid condition of the Kidneys and Bladder, and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.

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KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

All who use it find speedy relief.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTION,

SOUTHERN CLIMATE,

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Live, Strength and Vitality

Invigorates and Strengthens

DEBILITY OR CONSUMPTION.

When the system is once affected it will not help. It must be

INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED

A single bottle is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of its powers.

Epileptic Fits, Piles, Dropsy, Gravel and Kidney Complaints

And all weakness arising from excesses and indiscretion in early life.

It is also of great service in many Diseases peculiar to the

FEMALE SEX,

And for children it is our Best Tonic.

CHANGE of LIFE.

This medicine has been tried by thousands AND NEVER FOUND WANTING.

Under its influence the hectic flush, the bloom of health, the eye its light, the brain its power. It gives the cool of those whose violated the laws of health and feel weak, to feel that your physical or mental powers are weakened and that you are unfit for the active duties of life, do not longer delay in the use of this remedy, for under its influence your system will receive

Sold by the Principal Druggist.

Price One Dollar per Bottle—Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

In those places where we have no agent we will send the medicine by express, and if any or more bottles are purchased at one time we will pay the freight.

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june 8-1y.

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Bryan's Life Pills,

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

Remove Headache, Dizziness, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Unpleasant Dreams, Dimness of Sight, Inflamation, Cleanse the Stomach and Bowels, and

Restores the Sick to Perfect Health.

These are the best family Pills for general use; they act freely on the Liver and Stomach, promote digestion, and cure all those symptoms common to Dyspepsia. They are

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We urge all who are in need of a harmless but efficacious PURIFYING MEDICINE to use this remedy. We have never found a medicine act with more beneficial results.—They are useful in every disorder, and particularly so when neither Liver is torpid and the Bowels habitually costive. Sick headache is generally relieved after a single dose. Eruptions of the face or body, disappear from Blood Impurities are soon removed. *The Remedy is simple. Try them!*

Try them! They only cost 25 cents, and if not found get them of your Druggist, send the money to

BRYAN & Co.,
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And they will be sent by return of mail, post paid. july 8-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

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TO LADIES.—On receipt of stamp I will send free my Private Circular, and for 10 cents "*The Ladies Private Medical Adviser*," containing information of great interest to the sex, and containing symptoms and remedies necessary in all cases. Address

DR. J. BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
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july 8-1y

Consumption and Catarrh.

I will send free of charge a prescription that effectually cured me when I was afflicted and had given up all hopes of recovery. Those who have been afflicted and failed to find relief by other remedies are invited to send to me for a copy of the prescription, which will be sent by return mail. Address, enclosing stamp and address,

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OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1868-'69.

[No. 105.]

An act to Authorize the Board of Education to sell the stock now owned by the Public School fund in the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Board of Education be and is hereby authorized to sell the stock now owned by the Public School Fund in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at such price as may appear to said Board advantageous to the Public School Fund.

Sec. 2. This act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of April, A. D., 1869.

(No 106.)

An act to amend Section six, Chapter Thirty-five of an Act Concerning the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact; That the Register of Deeds shall have an office in the Court House, or other place provided by the County Commissioners, in the county town of his county.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of April, 1869.

(No. 122.

An act to lay off the Homestead and personal property exemption.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows:

Section 1. Homestead, when and how empted.

Whenever the real estate of any resident of this State shall be levied on, by virtue of any execution or other final process obtained on any debt, such portion thereof as may be occupied by the owner as an actual homestead, and which he may then elect to regard as such, including the dwelling and buildings thereon, shall be exempt from such levy, except under an execution or other final process issued for the collection of a debt contracted:

1. For purchase of said homestead;

2. For such work and labor done for the owner of the homestead as may constitute a laborer's lien;

3. For such labor done on the premises as may constitute a mechanic's lein;

4. For taxes accruing on said homestead.

Sec. 2. Sheriff to summon appraisers.

Before levying upon any homestead thus owned and occupied, the Sheriff or other officer charged with such levy, shall summon three discreet persons qualified to act as jurors to whom he shall administer the following oath: "I, *A. B.*, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have no interest, near or remote, in the homestead exemption of C. D., and that I will faithfully perform the duties of appraiser (or assessor, as the case may be,) in valuing and laying off the same. So help me God."

Sec. 3. Duty of appraisers.

The said appraisers shall thereupon proceed to value the homestead, with its dwelling and buildings thereon, and, lay off to said owner, such portion as he may select, or any agent, attorney, or other person in his behalf, not exceeding in value, one thousand dollars, and to fix and describe the same by metes and bounds.

Sec. 4. Appraisers to make return.

They shall then make and sign in the presence of the officer, a return of their proceedings, setting forth, the property exempted, which shall be returned by the officer to the Clerk of the Court for the county in which the homestead is situated and filed with the judgment roll, in the action, and a minute of the same entered upon the judgment docket.

Sec. 5. The levy to be made on the excess.

The levy may be made upon the excess of the homestead, not laid off according to the provisions of this act, and that the officer shall make substantially the following return upon the execution; "A. B. C, D. and E. F. summoned and qualified as appraisers or assessors, (as the case may be,) who set off to X. Y., the homestead exempt by law. Levy made upon the excess."

Sec. 6. Appraisers to elect.

In case no election is made by the owner, his agent or attorney, or any one acting in his behalf, of the homestead, to be laid off as exempt, the appraisers shall make such election for him, including always the dwelling and buildings used therewith.

Sec. 7. That whenever any resident of this State, may desire to take the benefit of the homestead and personal property exemption as guaranteed by article ten, of the Constitution of this State, such resident (or his agent or attorney,) shall apply to any Justice of the Peace, of the county in which he resides and said Justice of the Peace shall appoint as assessors, three disinterested persons qualified to act as jurors residing in said county, who shall on notice by order of said Justice, meet at the applicant's residence and after taking the oath prescribed in section two of this act, for appraisers, before some officer authorized to administer an oath, lay off and allot to the applicant, a homestead, with metes and bounds, according to the applicant's direction not to exceed one thousand dollars in value, and make, and sign a descriptive account of the same, and return it to the office of the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 8.

That said assessors shall set apart of the personal property of said applicant, to be by him selected, articles of personalty not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars, and make and sign a descriptive list thereof, and return the same to the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 9.

That it shall be the duty of the Register of Deeds to endorse on each of said returns the date when received for registration, and to cause the same to be registered without unnecessary delay. The said Register shall receive for registering the said returns the same fees that may be allowed him by law for other similar or equivalent services, which fees shall be paid by said resident applicant (or his agent or attorney) upon the reception of said returns by the Register.

Sec. 10.

That if any person entitled to a homestead and personal property exemption, die without having had the same set apart, his widow, if he leave one, then his child and children under the age of twenty-one years, if he leave such, may proceed to have said homestead and personal property exemption laid off to her, him or them, according to the provisions of sections seven and eight of this act.

Sec. 11.

That when any person entitled to a homestead and personal property exemption shall file his or her petition before a Justice of the Peace to have the same laid off and set apart under the provisions of sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this act, the said Justice shall make advertisement at the Court House door of the county in which the petition is filed, notifying all creditors of said applicant, of the time and place when and where the said petition will be heard; and the same shall not be heard nor any decree made in the cause in less than six months nor more than twelve, from the day of making advertisement as above required.

Sec. 12. Appraisal or personal property.

Whenever the personal property of any resident of this State shall be levied upon by virtue of any execution or other final process issued for the collection of any debt, and the owner or any agent, or any attorney in his behalf, shall demand that the same, or any part thereof, shall be exempted from sale under such execution, the sheriff or other officer making such levy, shall summon three appraisers as hereto provided, who, having been first duly sworn, shall appraise and lay off to the judgment debtor such articles of personal property as he, or another in his behalf, select, to the value of five hundred dollars, when articles shall be exempt from said levy.

Sec. 13. Return of the same.

Return shall be made of such appraisal and setting off of personal property, in the same manner as is required in section four of this act, upon the laying off of a homestead exemption.

Sec. 14. Who to be appraisers.

The persons summoned to appraise the personal property exemption shall take the same fees as the appraisers of the homestead, and when both exemptions are claimed by the judgment debtor, at the same time one board of appraisers shall lay off both and be entitled to but one fee.

Sec. 15. Tracts not contiguous included.

Different tracts or parcels of land, not contiguous, may be included in the same homestead when a homestead of contiguous lands is not of the value of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 16. Costs, how charged.

The cost and expenses of appraising and laying off the homestead or personal property exemptions, when the same is made under execution, shall be charged and included in the officer's bill of fees upon such execution or other final process; and when made upon the petition of the owner they shall be paid by such owner, and the latter cost shall be a lien on said homestead.

Sec. 17. Liability of officer.

Any officer making a levy, who shall refuse or neglect to summon and qualify appraisers as heretofore provided for, or who shall fail to make due return of their proceedings, or who shall levy upon the homestead set off by said appraisers or assessors, (as the case may be) except as herein provided, shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and his sureties shall be liable to the owner of said homestead for all costs and damages in a civil action.

Sec. 18. Liability of appraiser.

Any officer or appraiser or assessor (as the case may be) who shall willfully or corruptly conspire with any judgment debtor, or other appraiser or assessor (as the case may be) to under value the homestead or personal property exemption of such debtor, or shall assign false metes metes and bounds or make or procure to be made, a false and fraudulent return thereof, shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and shall be answerable to the judgment creditor for all costs and damages in a civil action.

Sec. 19.

Any officer or appraiser or assessor who shall willfully or corruptly conspire with any judgment creditor, or other appraiser or assessor, to over-value the homestead or personal property exemption of any debtor or applicant, or shall assign false metes and boundaries, or make or procure to be made, false and fraudulent return thereof, shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and shall be answerable to the party injured, for all costs and damages in civil action.

Sec. 20. Judgment creditor disatified.

If the judgment creditor for whom the levy is made, or judgment debtor or person entitled to homestead exemption, shall be dissatisfied with the valuation and allotment of the appraisers or assessors, (as the case may be) he may, within ten days thereafter, or any judgment creditor within six months, and before sale under execution of the excess, notify the Clerk of the Township thereof and file with him a transcript of the return of the appraisers or assessors, (as the case may be) and thereupon the Clerk shall notify the other Trustees of the Township to meet him at a time specified, within ten days, on the premises, to re-assess and allot said homestead. At the time specified the Trustees shall meet on the premises, and, having first taken the oath prescribed for appraisers, they shall view and examine the homestead laid off, and make their report as required in section twenty-two of this act.

Sec. 21. Who disqualified to act as appraisers.

If any trustee, or any person summoned as an appraiser, shall be related by blood or marriage to the debtor or judgment creditor, or shall be a party in interest in any action against the former, he shall be disqualified to serve in the valuation of the homestead or personal property exemption, and another person qualified to act as juror shall be summoned and qualified in his place.

Sec. 22.

When the homestead or personal property exemption is made or re-allotted on the petition of the person entitled thereto, the township trustees shall make their report as required in section twenty of this act, to the register of deeds, specifying what changes, if any, they have made in the former valuation and allotment, who shall register the same as required in section five, and when said homestead and personal property exemption is made or re-allotted, under execution by a judgment creditor, the township trustees shall make said return to the clerk of the superior court, who shall file the same and make a minute thereof on the judgment roll and the execution docket.

Sec. 23. Cost of re assessment, how paid.

If the board of trustees shall confirm the former appraised or shall increase the exemption allowed the judgment debtor, the levy shall stand only upon the excess remaining, and the judgment creditor shall pay all costs of the reallotment. If they shall reduce the amount allowed the judgment debtor, the costs shall follow the execution, and the levy shall cover the excess then remaining.

Sec. 24. How vacated.

Any appraisal or allotment by the trustees of a township may be set aside, on application of any party interested, for fraud, complicity or other irregularity.—The proceedings shall be upon petition, as in other special proceedings, and the applicant shall give bond to the opposing party for costs and damages.

Sec. 25. Fees.

The following fees and no other shall be charged in this proceeding:

Each appraiser, for laying off homestead or personal property exemption, or both, one dollar.

Officer, for summoning and qualifying appraisers and delivering return to clerk, one dollar.

Clerk of Superior Court, for filing return and entering minute on execution docket, twenty-five cents.

For making transcripts for town clerk, when required to do so, fifty cents.

Township clerk, for summoning trustees, fifty cents.

Township clerk, for transmitting return, twenty cents.

Sec. 26. Acts repealed.

All acts or clauses of acts, in conflict with this act, or providing other means for the laying off of a homestead or personal property exemption, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 27. Forms.

The following forms shall be substantially followed in proceedings under this act:

[No. 1.]

I. APPRAISERS' RETURN.

1. When the homestead is valued at less than one thousand dollars, and personal property also appraised.

"The undersigned having been duly summoned, and sworn to acts as appraisers of the homestead and personal property exemptions of A. B., of Township, county, C. D., Sheriff (or Constable, or Deputy,) of said county, do hereby make the following return:—We viewed and appraised the homestead of the said *A. B.*, and the dwellings and buildings thereon, owned and occupied by said A. B., as a homestead, to be one thousand dollars (or any less sum) and that the entire tract, bounded by the lands of and is therefore exempted from sale under execution according to law. At the same and place we viewed and appraised at the values annexed, the following articles of personal property selected by said A. B. (Here specify the articles and their value, to be selected by the debtor or his agent.) Which we declare to be a fair valuation, and that the said articles are exempt under said execution. We hereby certify that we are not related by blood or marriage to the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor in this execution, and have no interest, near or remote, in the above exemptions.

Given under our hands and seals this day of 18 .

O. K. (L. s.)
L. M. (L. s.)
R. S. (L. s.)

The above return was made and subscribed in my presence, day and date above given.

C. D., (Sheriff or Constable.)

[No. 2]

II. Petition for homestead before Justice of the Peace.

In the matter of *A.B.* } Before J. P.
County.

A. B. respectfully shown that (he, she or they, as the case may be,) is (or are) entitled to a homestead exempt from execution in certain real estate in said county, and bounded and described as follows: (Here describe the property.) The true value of which he (she or they, are as the case may be,) believe one thousand dollars including the dwelling and buildings thereon. He [she or they) further shows, that he [she or they, as the case may be,] is [or are] entitled to a personal property exemption from execution, to the value of [here state the value] consisting of the following property; (here specify,) he, [she or they, as the case may be,] therefore prays your worship to appoint three disinterested persons qualified to act as jurors or assessors to view the premises, allot and set apart to your petitioner his homestead and personal property exemption, and report according to law.

[No. 3.]

III. Personal property alone appraised.

The undersigned having been duly summoned and sworn to act as appraisers of the personal property of A. B., of Township, county, and to lay off the exemption given by law thereto, by C. D., [Sheriff or other officer] of said county, do hereby make and subscribe the following return:

We viewed and appraised at the values annexed the following articles of personal property selected by the said A. B. to-wit:

which we declare to be a fair valuation, and that said articles are exempt under said execution.

We hereby certify, each for himself, that we are not related by blood or marriage, to the judgment debtor or judgement creditor in this execution, and have no interest near or remote, in the above exemptions.

Given under our hands and seals this day of , 18 .

O. K., [L. s.]
L. M., [L. s.]
R. S., [L. s.]

The above return was made and subscribed to in my presence, day and date above given.

C. D., [Sheriff or constable.]

(No. 4.)

IV. Certificate of Qualification to be endorsed on return by Sheriff.

The within named E. F., G. H. and J. R. were summoned and qualified according to law, as appraisers of the exemption of the said A. B., under an execution in favor of X. Y., this day of , 18 .

C. D., (sheriff,)

(No. 5.)

V. Minute on Examination docket.

X. Y.
vs.
A. B.

Execution issued 18 .

Homestead appraised and set off and return made 18 .

Sec. 28. When to take effect.

This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869.

(No. 135.)

An act to authorize, empower and direct the County Commissioners of Halifax to force collection of arrears in taxes.

[Passed April 3d, 1869.]

Whereas, In several years past large tracts of land in Halifax County have escaped taxation by not being given in, and from other causes, large sums remain uncollected of the taxes levied in former years.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Board of Commissioners of the County of Halifax shall prepare lists of all delinquents' lands and taxes in arrears since the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty eight, and, to do which if necessary, may send for persons and papers, and it shall be lawful for the present Sheriff, and is hereby made his duty to collect all such arrears of taxes and pay them over to the Treasurer.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A. D., 1869.

(No. 136.)

An act authorizing the Commissioners of Granville County to levy a special tax for the maintenance of the poor.

(Passed April 3d, 1869.)

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the County Commissioners of Granville County are hereby authorized to levy and collect during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected, a special tax not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of the poor of said County.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869.

(No. 139.)

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Franklin county to levy a special tax.

(Passed April 2d, 1869.)

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the county commissioners of Franklin county are authorized to levy a special tax, not to exceed in amount seven thousand dollars, in order to meet the county expenses, and to pay a portion of the outstanding debts of the county.

Sec. 2. This act shall go into effect from and after ratification.

Ratified the 5th day of April A. D. 1869.

[No. 107.]

An Act to Create a Mechanics' and Laborers' lien law,

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, in what cases a lien may be created.

First. A lien may be and is hereby created under the provisions of this act in the following cases: Where any person performs any labor in erecting, altering or repairing any vessel, house, building or appurtenances thereto.

Second. Where any person furnishes any material for erecting, altering, or repairing any vessel, house, building or appurtenances thereto.

Third Where any personper forms any labor in making and receiving any crops; Provided, such labor shall have worked out the full term for which he shall have contracted, or shall have been discharged by the employer, without default on the part of the laborer.

Sec. 2. On what the lien shall attach.

The lien hereby created, on filing the notice hereinafter provided for, shall attach for the value of such labor or materials upon such vessel, house, building or appurtenance, and upon the lot, parcel or farm of land, upon which such house, building or appurtenances shall stand, or upon which such crop shall be made and secured, to the extent of the right title and interest of person contracting for such labor, or for the furnishing to such material, or his hiers or assignee.

Sec. 3. Notice of lien; when filed.

The notice of the lien herein provided for shall be filed.

First. In all cases where the claimant's demand does not exceed two hundred dollars, with the clerk of the township board of trustees, where the property is situated or it there be more, then the Register of Deeds for the county.

Second. In all cases where the demand by the claimant exceeds two hundred dollars with the Register of Deeds of the county where the property is situated.

Sec. 4. When filed,

The notice of the lien shall be filed as provided in the preceeding section, at any time before or within thirty days after the performance and completion of the labor, or the final furnishing of the materials, or the gathering of the crop.

Sec. 5. Requisites of the notice of lien;

The notice of the lien hereby directed to be filed with the Township Clerk, and the Register of Deeds, must be in writing, signed by the claimant, and must specify:

First. The amount of the claim:

Second. The person against whom the clam is made;

Third. The situation and description of the vessel, house, building or appurtenances, or piece or farm of land, with reasonable certainty

Sec. 6. Duty of the Township Clerk and Register of Deeds.

Each Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Register of Deeds is required to enter the particulars of the notice of lien in a book to be kept in his office, to be called "The Lien Docket," which shall be suitably ruled in columns, headed as follows:

First. Claimants;

Second. Against whom claimed;

Third. Building or other descriptions of property;

Fourth. Amount claime;

Fifth. Date of filing notice of lien;

Sixth. Date of discharge;

Sec. 7. Proceedings to enforce lien, in what Courts and in what time.

Proceedings to enforce the lien herein created, must be commenced in the Courts of Justices of the Peace, and in the Superior Courts, according to the jurisdiction thereof, within six months from the date of filing the notice of the lien.

Sec. 8 Defendant, in any suit to enforce the lien, shall be entited to any set off or counter claim arising between the contractors during the performance of the contract.

Sec. 9. Executions:

Upon judgment rendered in favor of the claimant, an execution for the collection and enforcement thereof shall issue, in the same manner as upon other judgments in actions arising on contract for the recovery of money only, except that the execution shall direct the officer to sell the right, title and interest which the owner had in the premises or the crops thereon, at the time of the filing the notice of lien, before such execution shall extend to the general property of the defendant.

Sec. 10. Costs:

Costs are allowed to either party upon the rules established by law in actions arising on contract, under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sec. 11. Order in which liens to be paid;

The liens created and established by this act shall be paid and settled according to the priority of the notice of lien filed with the Township Clerk or the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 12. How liens be discharged:

All liens created by this act may be discharged as follows.

First. By filing with the Township Clerk or Register of Deeds a receipt or acknowledgement that the lien has been paid or discharged, signed by the claimant;

Second. By filing with the Township Clerk or Register of Deeds, money equal to the amount of the claim, which money shall be held by said officer for the benefit of the claimant;

Third. By an entry in the Lien Docket, that the proceedings on the part of the claimed to enforce the lien has been dismissed, or a judgment rendered against the claimant in such action.

Fourth. By a failure of the claimant to commence an action for the enforcement of the lien within six months from the notice of lien filed.

Sec. 13. Justices judgment.

No execution issued by a justice of the Peace under this chapter shall be enforced against real estate or any interest therein, but Justices judgments may be docketed as provided in section 508, Title XX, of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the purpose of selling such estate or any interest therein.

Sec. 14. When remedy by attachment.

In all cases where the owner or employed attempts to remove the crops, houses or appurtenances from the premises, without the permission, or with the intent to defraud the laborer of his lien, the claimant may have a remedy by attachment.

Sec. 15. Act of August 22d, 1868, repealed.

Sec. 16. When this act to go into effect.

This act shall go into effect from the date of its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of April, 1869.

(No. 138.)

An act respecting the County Treasurer.

[Passed April 7th, 1869.]

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows:

CHAPTER—.

Section 1. Repeal.

Chapter twenty-nine of the Revised Code, and all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act is to have force and effect from and after its passage

Sec. 2. When to qualify and give bond.

The County Treasurer shall qualify and give bond before the Board of Commissioners on the first Monday of September next after his election.

Sec. 3. Vacancy.

When a vacancy exists from any cause in the office of County Treasurer, the Board of commissioner must fill such vacancy by the appointment of a successor, who, within ten days after his appointment, shall qualify and give bond as prescribed in this act.

Sec. 4.

The County Treasurer, before entering office, shall give bond in three or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the commissioners, payable to the state, conditioned that he will faithfully execute the duties of his office, and pay, according to law, and on the warrant of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, all monies which come into his hands as Treasurer, and render a just and true account thereof to the Board when required by law or by the Board of Commissioners. The penalty of his bond shall be at least double the amount of county revenue for the preceding year, and the Board of Commissioners at any time, by an order, may require him to renew or enlarge his bond. A failure to do so within ten days after the service of such order, shall vacate his office, and the Board shall appoint a successor.

Sec. 5. Delivering of books, papers and money to successor.

Whenever the right of any County Treasurer expires, the books and papers belonging to his office, and all monies in his hands by virtue of his office, shall upon his oath, or, in case of his death, upon the oath of his personal representative, be delivered to his successor.

Sec. 6. Prosecution of bond.

The Board of Commissioners shall bring action on the Treasurer's bond whenever they have knowledge or a reasonable belief of any breach of the bond.

Sec. 7. Compensation

The compensation of the Treasurer shall be fixed by the Board of Commissioners, not exceeding one per cent. on monies received and one per cent. on monies paid.

Sec. 8. Speculating in county claims.

Any County Treasurer buying up claims against the County Treasurer at less than such claims call for on their face, shall not be entitled to receive or draw thereof more than what he actully paid fort he same, and the Board of commissioners may examine him as well as the person from whom the claim was purchased, on oath, touching what was actually paid

Sec. 9. Treasurer's duties.

It is the duty of the Treasurer:

1. To receive all monies belonging to their county, and all other monies by law directed to be paid to him, and to apply them and render account of them as required by law.

2 To keep a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all such monies, taking proper vouchers in every case in books provided for the purpose at the expense of the County.

3 To call on the sheriff, Clerk of the Superior Court, or other officer, having county monies in his hands, at least twice in each year or as often as may be necessary, to pay over to him and account for all such monies.

4. To exhibit to the Board of commissioners, at least five days before their regular meting on the first Monday of September in each year or oftener if they require it, a statement of all his receipts disbursements during the preceding year, together with his books, accounts and vouchers, to be audited and allowed by them. They shall post such statement at the Court House, or cause it to be published in the county newspaper.

Sec. 10. Failure of Sheriff, &c., to account, &c.

In case of the failure or refusal of refusal of a Sheriff, Clerk of the Superior Court or other officer to account and pay over, when called on, as directed under subdivision three of the last section, the Treasurer shall report the facts to the Board of Commissioners, who may forthwith bring suit on the official bond of such delinquent officer, and they are allowed to bring suit on the official bond of the Clerk of the Superior Court in the Superior Court of an adjoining county.

Sec.11. Any Treasurer failing to perform the duties herein enjoined shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, besides such other punishment at the discretion of the Court, shall be removed from office.

Ratified the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869.

(No. 132.)

An act to authorize the County Commissioners of the County of Sampson to levy a special tax.

[Passed April 3d,1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the county commissioners of the county of Sampson are hereby authorized to levy a special tax of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property made subject to taxation by the Constitution of this State, the said tax to be applied to the payment of debts outstanding against the county for the rebuilding of bridges and for other things, as well as to meet the expenses of the current year.

(No. 133.)

An act authorizing the Commissioners of Jones County to levy a special tax.

[Passed March 26th, 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the commissioners of Jones county are authorized to levy a special tax of five thousand dollars, which money shall be applied to the building and repairing of county bridges, and to the support of the poor or other county orders.

Sec. 2. That said commissioners are authorized to levy a special tax of ten thousand dollars, if they deem it necessary, to build a Court House and repair the jail of said county. Said taxes shall be levied and collected as other taxes are by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A.D,1869

(No. 134.)

An act to allow the Commissioners of Yadkin County to levy a special tax.

[Passed April 3d, 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the county commissioners of Yadkin county be, and they are hereby authorized to levy a special tax, for the purpose of building bridges and paying the lawful debt of said county.

Sec. 2. That said commissioners shall have power to levy said taxes at the same time and in the same manner as other county taxes are provided by law, to be levied and collected as other taxes are required by law to be collected and accounted for.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A. D,1869

(No. 138.)

An Act to authorize the County Commissioners of Franklin County to levy a special tax.

[Passed April 3d, 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the county commissioners of Franklin county are authorized to levy a special tax, not to exceed in amount seven thousand dollars, in order to meet the county expenses, and to pay a portion of the outstanding debts of the county.

Sec. 2. This act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869.

(No. 139.)

An act to allow the Commissioners of Buncombe County to levy a special tax.

[Passed April 2d, 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That for the purpose of being better enabled to pay the debt of the county, the commissioners of Buncombe county be allowed to levy a special tax for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of said county, not to exceed one thousand dollars on all the taxable property of said county.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A.D 1869.

(No. 140.)

An act to provide for levying a special tax for the county of Beaufort.

[Passed April 3d, 1869.)

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Commissioners of the county of Beaufort are hereby authorized to levy a special tax (not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars) to meet obligations already assumed, and other expenses not met by general taxation.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A.D.1869

(No. 141.)

An act to amend certain sections of the code of civil procedure, and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Code.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows, That section two hundred and sixty-one of the code of civil procedure shall be amended by adding to the end of subdivision one, the following words: "but no execution against the property of a judgment debtor shall be a lien on the personal property of a bona fide purchaser from him for value or as against any other execution, except from the levy thereof."

Sec. 2. Sections one, two, three, five, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty- twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, of chapter one hundred and two of the revised code, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Sections eleven and twelve, of chapter twirty-three, of the revised code, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. Section two hundred and sixty-six of the code of civil procedure, shall be amended by inserting after the words "an amount exceeding ten dollars the," and before the word "Judge," the words "court or."

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A.D.1869.

(No. 142.)

An act to prevent the taking of illegal fees under title XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure and to extend the time allowed in section four hundred of said title.

[Passed April 6th, 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That Clerks of the Superior Courts shall not be allowed to charge a fee of one dollar for entering existing judgments and decrees not dormant under the execution docket, under section four hundred and three, title seventeen, of the code of civil procedure; and that, in all cases where such fees have been collected they shall be repaid to the parties entitled thereto.

Sec. 2. That the time allowed parties to have transferred existing suits, under section four hundred, title seventeen of the code of civil procedure, be, and the same is hereby extended to six months from the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Sec. 3. That this act be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April 1869.

(No. 147.)

An act to be entitled an act to re-establish burnt records.

[Passed April 6th,1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That in all counties where by the casualties of war or otherwise, the original wills on file in the office of the Clerks of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and will books containing copies, have been lost or destroyed, if the executor or any other person has perserved a copy of a will, (the original being so lost or destroyed,) with a certificate appended, signed by a former clerk of said court, and stating that said copy is a correct one, such copy may be admitted to probate, under the same rules and in the same manner as now prescribed by law, for proving wills, and the proceedings in such cases shall be the same as through such copy was the original offered for the first time for probate, except that the clerk who signed such certificate, shall on oath acknowledge his signature, or in case it shall appear that said clerk has died or left the State, then his signature shall be proved by a competent witness, and the witness or witnesses to the original who may be examined, shall be required to swear that he or they signed in the presence of the testator, and by his direction a paper writing purporting to be his last will and testament.

Sec. 2. That in any suit or proceeding at law, wherein it may become necessary to introduce such will to establish title or for any purpose, a copy of the will and of the record of the probate with a certificate, signed by the Judge of Probate for the county where the will may be recorded, stating that said record and copy are full and correct, shall be admitted as competent evidence, and when a copy of a will shall have been admitted to probate as provided in the first section above the Judge of Probate, shall thereupon issue letters testamentary.

Sec. 3. That where in such Counties, other records have been so lost or destroyed, and such records should have furnished the only legal evidence of costs due to former clerks of the Superior court, Clerk and Master in Equity, Clerks of the Courts of the Pleas and Quarter Sessions or of former Sheriffs, or of tax fees due to attorneys, and where, in such cases, by means of fora facias returned without sale, or by any transcript or paper now in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, a memorandum of costs, due either former clerks or sheriffs, or fees due attorneys, can be obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerks of the Superior Court, upon application of one of the parties to whom costs or fee are supposed to be due, to issue notice to the party or parties from whom they are supposed to be due, twenty days before any term of the Superior Court, setting forth the amount of costs due each of said former officers, and the amount of the tax fee, the time at which said costs or fees become due, with the name and style of suit or proceeding in which they accrued, and citing such party or parties to appear at the next term of the court and plead or answer: Provided, that, notice shall not issue until the applicant shall have made oath before the Clerk of the Superior Court, and such cost or fees have not been paid.

Sec. 4. That if upon the return of such notice, the defendant shall enter into plea within the first three days of the term, then such case shall be entered upon the trial docket, and a jury may be empanelled to try any question of issue between the parties, whether it be the former ex-

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A.D.1869.

(No. 148.)

An act to authorize the Commissioners of Buncombe County to levy a special tax.

[Passed April 3d, 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That for the purpose of being better enabled to pay the debt of the county, the commissioners of Buncombe county be allowed to levy a special tax for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of said county, not to exceed one thousand dollars on all the taxable property of said county.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of April, A.D 1869.

(No. 150.)

An act to authorize the Superintendent of Public Works to select two laborers to assist in locating a Turnpike Road in Carteret county.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Superintendent of Public Works be, and he is hereby authorized to select two laborers to assist in locating a turnpike road from North River, Carteret county, to Adams' Creek Craven, county, North Carolina; said laborers shall be entitled to receive one dollar and fifty cents per day, while actually employed in locating said road, to be paid out of the money appropriated to build said road.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

(No. 144.)

An Act to provide for a system of Public Instruction.

(CONCLUDED)

CAPITATION TAX.

Sec. 52. That the State and County capitation tax shall be collected at the same time and place, and by the same persons, that State taxes are collected, and that seventy-five per cent of said State and county capitation tax shall be paid into the State Treasury, as a revenue for the support of public schools.

Sec. 53. In addition to the proceeds of the capitation tax, in order that the schools may be continued for the term of four months, the General Assembly hereby appropriated one hundred thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not appropriated otherwise, and authorize the Treasury of the State to pay that sum to the County Schools Treasurer in the manner provided for in this act.

Distributing of School Funds.

Sec. 54. All State schools funds appropriated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and all county school moneys apportioned to the several Townships in proportion to the number of school census children between six and twenty-one years as shown by the returns of the school census marshals for the the next preceeding school year: Provided, that the first apportionment after the ratification of this act shall be according to the census taken by the county commissioners in eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

Sec. 55. The schools money raised by the appropriation required by this act shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of teachers legally qualified and employed under the provisons of the act. Township and County school money may be used by the County Commissioners and Township Schols Committees for the various purposes which are authorized and provided for in this act.

Duties, Liabilities and Compensation of Clerks.

Sec. 56. The School Committee of each Township shall appoint one of their number to be Clerk of the Committee. It shall be his duty:

1. To attend the meetings of the Committee and to record in a book to be provided for that purpose, all their official proceedings, which shall be a public record, open to any person interested therein; and all such proceedings, when so recorded, shall be signed by the Chairman and Clerk.

2. To sign all orders to the School Committee, upon the County Treasurer.

Sec. 57. Township Trustees shall allow the Township Clerk the same compensation out of the Township Treasury for preparing the annual returns of the School Committee to the Board of County Commissioners, and for issuing orders upon the County Treasurer for the payment of teachers, as is allowed for other services of like nature.

Sec. 58. In case of failure to perform the duties prescribed by this act, the clerk aforesaid shall be liable in an action for damages on the part of the School Committee of the Township.

Penalties and Liabilities.

Sec. 59. Whenever any school officer is superceded by election or otherwise, he shall immediately delivered to his successor in office all books, papers and school funds pertaining to his office; and every such officer, who shall refuse to do so, or who shall wilfully mutilate or destroy any such books or papers, or any part thereof, or shall misapply any funds entrusted to him by virtue of his office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 60. Every person elected or appointed to any office mentioned in this act shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties thereof, take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, Article VI. Section four. In case such officer has a written appointment or commission, his oath shall be endorsed thereon; otherwise, it may be taken orally. In either case it may be sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and school officers are hereby authorized to administer the oath required by their respective officers without charge or fee.

Sec. 61. All fines and penalties, not otherwise provided for in this act, shall be collected by an action in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 62. All cases of disputes in relation to school matters, not properly belonging to courts of justice, may be referred first to the County Commissioners, and appealed to the State Superintendent of Public instruction.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 63. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall keep his office at the seat of government. He shall provide a seal for his office, and copies of his actsand decisions and of papers kept in his office, and authenticated by his signature and official seal, shall be of the same force and validity as the original. He shall sign all requisitions on the Auditor for the payment of money out of the State Treasury for public school purposes.

Sec. 64. He shall be furnished with such office room, furniture, fuel and stationery as shall be necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office, at the expense of the State.

Sec. 65. He shall direct the operations of the system of public schools and enforce the regulation and laws in relation thereto.

Sec. 66. He shall report to the Governor annually on the first of November, The Governor shall transmit such report to the Legislature, and if ordered to be printed, the Secretary of State shall bind one hundred copies and deliver them to the Superintendent, who shall deposite two copies in the library of the Department of Public Instruction, and one copy to each University, College and Normal Schools in the State. The remaining copies shall be distributed, one to the State Library of each State and Territory, and the others to such institutions of learning and persons as he may deem proper. The Legislature shall order at least five thousand pamphlets copies to be furnished the Superintendent, who shall distribute them as he may deem advisable to school officers and othe persons in the several districts.

Sec. 67. Said reports shall contain a statement of the condition of the public schools in the State; full statistical tables by counties showing among other statistics, the number of school children in the State, the number attending public schools, and the average attendance; the number attending private schools, and the number not attending any schools; the amount of State school fund, the sources from which derived and how appropriated the amount raised by county and township taxes, and from other sources of revenue for public school purposes; the amount expended for salaries of teachers, for building improving and preserving school houses; statement of plans for the management and improvement of school building, of the condition of the State Normal Schools, of the State Agricultural College, of all incorporated literary institutions required to report to him, of the condition department of the State penitentiary, of the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and of all other educational institutions, to which State appropriations may be made.

Sec. 68. He shall apportion to the several counties the school fund to which each may be entitled, and shall furnish to the State Auditor, to each county Treasurer, and to the commissioners of each county, an abstract of such apportionments, and shall draw his order on the State Auditor in favor of each County Treasurer for the amount of State school fund to which each county is entitled; and shall take each Treasurer's receipt for the same.

Sec. 69. He shall prepare and cause to be printed suitable forms for making all reports and conducting all accounts and proceedings under this act, and shall transmit them to the local school officers and teachers, who shall be governed in accordance therewith. He shall furnish the county examiner with suitable certificates and shall prepare a State school register which shall be fur